

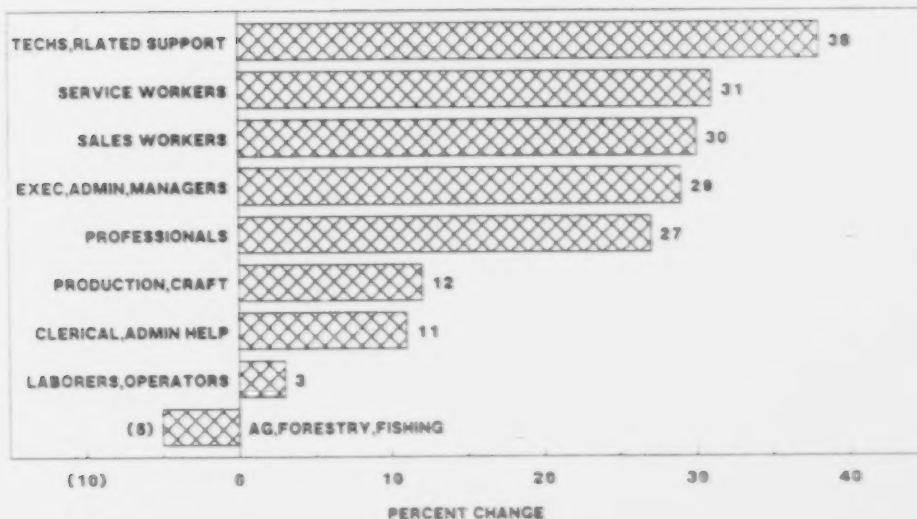


NORTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET ADVISOR

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PERCENT CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS 1986-2000



THE
NORTH DAKOTA
LABOR MARKET ADVISOR

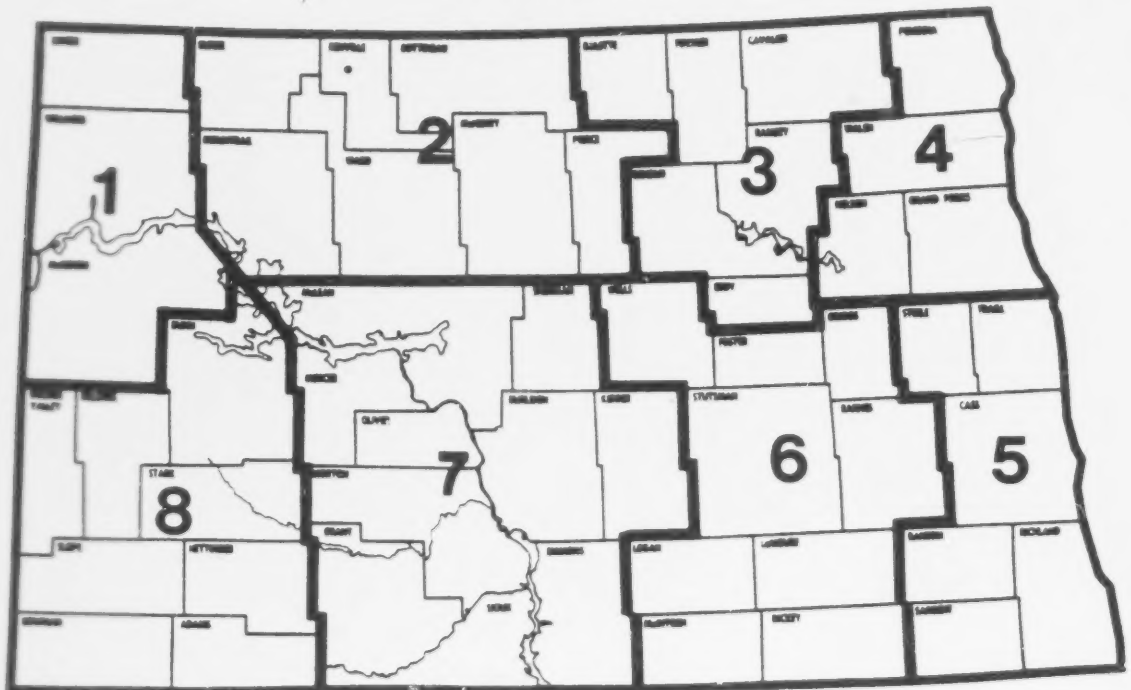
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NORTH DAKOTA



STATE PLANNING REGIONS

OCCUPATIONAL EVOLUTION

The outlook for the year 2000 and beyond has brought many predictions. Some guesstimates are outlandish, while others seem so obvious that you wonder why they were stated in the first place. Within this article I would like to deal with the occupations of the future. The world never seems to get any less complicated so it seems that the work that people do is not going to get any simpler. Two diverse trails seem to be leading to the same future: One is a road that leads to a large number of low-paying, low-skilled jobs such as retail sales clerks, waiters/waitresses, janitors/cleaners, cashiers, general office clerks, etc. The other road is the one that involves education and leads to technical, highly-skilled, higher-paying jobs. This situation has been predicted to lead to an economic and social division of people into "haves" and "have nots." Despite the social implications, most of the following discussion will relate to these skilled, technical jobs.

One estimate is that up to 45 percent of the existing jobs will be greatly altered by technology over the next 20 years. Many of these jobs will require an upgrading of skills. Nearly all of the literature on the occupational future stresses education. Education is the key word. Keeping an open mind and maintaining a willingness to learn will be essential in tomorrow's world. Unfortunately, many people feel they have to rush just to keep up with the present.

Controversy exists between education and business leaders about what education should comprise. Even business leaders, at present, are not certain whether they want people trained in specific skills or if a person should be taught more to think and solve problems. Many experts believe that basic academic competency may be more important than specific skills that can become outdated. Despite this debate, both sides agree that the ability to learn will become a high-demand skill of the future. It will not be what you know that will be important, but what you can learn and how fast you can learn it.

Some experts suggest that the average worker of the future will have six different, but related, jobs within a lifetime. As jobs become more complicated, career changes occur more often. As new technologies emerge, new occupations are created, others are changed, while others disappear.

Since few technological developments are rejected or abandoned, the breakthroughs of tomorrow are likely to cause considerable relocation and retraining of workers. However, failure to modernize would cause industries to lose out to other national and international competitors, which would eventually cause an even greater loss of employment and economic stability. Yet, there are always social barriers to automation and technological change, such as: 1) people's natural resistance to change, 2) fear of computers, and 3) worker concerns about job security, advancement opportunities, and working conditions.

The reason many fear technological change is that many times there is a large displacement of workers. Some studies seem to indicate that this is more of a personal problem than one of jobs. New jobs that are created as a result of technology are likely to be more numerous than the jobs that disappear, but they will also be very different and will require training.

Some of the major industries that will see the development of new and emerging occupations are listed below:

- Robotics
- Synfuels
- Nuclear Fusion
- Information Processing
- Solar Heating and Cooling
- Space Transportation
- Underwater Archeology and Aquaculture
- Laser Technology
- Biotechnology
- Office Automation
- Computers
- Medicine

Choosing a topic from the list of industries on the previous page can help illustrate the creation of jobs--in particular, new and emerging occupations. In the nearly 40 years that Americans have started using computers, a large number of occupations has been created. The list below provides a synopsis of what one major invention can do. Computer related jobs include:

- Research and Development Designer
- Research and Development Engineers
- Research and Development Project Managers
- Research and Development Consultants
- Production Technicians
- Production Fabricator
- Production Line Supervisor
- Production Engineer
- Production Project Manager
- Hardware/Software Technical Writer
- Hardware/Software Course Instructor
- Hardware/Software Education and Training Administrator
- Software Designer
- Software Systems Analyst
- Software Project Manager
- Software Coder
- Software Documentation Librarian
- Software Programmer
- Software Network Analyst
- Software Database Manager
- Repair Technician
- Field Engineer
- Service Manager
- Librarian
- Job Control Clerk
- CRT Operator
- Computer Operator
- Communications Specialist
- Capacity Planning Analyst
- Operations Analyst

This is only a small portion of occupations related to computers, but it illustrates how one technological breakthrough caused a series of new occupations to replace old occupations, and created more jobs than originally existed.

The overall point of this article is to illustrate that technology, so far, has created more jobs than it replaced. Second, that the key to occupational survival in the future is threefold: obtain a broad education (liberal arts and sciences), learning will be a lifelong process, and the use of one's mind (the willingness and ability to think) is most important.

Warren Boyd
Research Analyst

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

NORTH DAKOTA

(ROUNDED TO FIFTY)

	CURRENT MONTH =====	PREVIOUS MONTH =====	ONE YEAR AGO =====	CHANGE FROM: LAST LAST MONTH YEAR =====	
I N D U S T R I E S =====	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
TOTAL	262,500	260,800	260,750	0.7%	0.7%
MINING	4,200	3,850	4,400	9.1%	-4.5%
COAL	1,100	1,050	1,100	4.8%	0.0%
CRUDE PET. & NAT. GAS	2,600	2,400	2,800	8.3%	-7.1%
OTHER MINING	500	400	500	25.0%	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	11,400	10,100	11,900	12.9%	-4.2%
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	3,000	2,600	3,100	15.4%	-3.2%
STREET HIGHWAY & HEAVY	3,100	2,500	3,200	24.0%	-3.1%
SPECIAL TRADE CONSTRUCTION	5,300	5,000	5,600	6.0%	-5.4%
MANUFACTURING	16,150	16,050	16,600	0.6%	-2.7%
DURABLE GOODS	7,900	7,800	7,600	1.3%	3.9%
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	750	650	800	15.4%	-6.3%
PRIMARY & FAB. METALS	900	900	850	0.0%	5.9%
MACHINERY & TRANS. EQUIP.	4,900	4,900	4,700	0.0%	4.3%
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	1,350	1,350	1,250	0.0%	8.0%
NONDURABLE GOODS	8,250	8,250	9,000	0.0%	-8.3%
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	4,100	4,100	4,400	0.0%	-6.8%
DAIRY PRODUCTS	750	700	800	7.1%	-6.3%
FOOD SPECIALITIES & CONFECTIONERY PRODUCTS	1,000	1,100	1,300	-9.1%	-23.1%
BAKERY PRODUCTS	500	500	500	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER FOOD & KINDRED	1,850	1,800	1,800	2.8%	2.8%
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	2,400	2,400	2,400	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER NONDURABLE GOODS	1,750	1,750	2,200	0.0%	-20.5%
TRANS. COMM. & UTILITIES	17,200	17,100	16,700	0.6%	3.0%
TRANSPORTATION	8,900	8,900	8,400	0.0%	6.0%
TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE	5,200	5,100	4,900	2.0%	6.1%
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	3,700	3,800	3,500	-2.6%	5.7%
COMMUNICATION	3,600	3,500	3,400	2.9%	5.9%
UTILITIES	4,700	4,700	4,900	0.0%	-4.1%

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

NORTH DAKOTA

(Continued)

	CURRENT MONTH =====	PREVIOUS MONTH =====	ONE YEAR AGO =====	CHANGE FROM: LAST MONTH =====	LAST YEAR =====
I N D U S T R I E S =====	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
WHOLESALE TRADE	19,400	19,300	20,000	0.5%	-3.0%
DURABLE GOODS	9,000	8,800	9,200	2.3%	-2.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	10,400	10,500	10,800	-1.0%	-3.7%
RETAIL TRADE	50,300	50,100	49,500	0.4%	1.6%
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	6,300	6,400	6,200	-1.6%	1.6%
FOOD STORES	7,300	7,200	6,800	1.4%	7.4%
AUTO DEALERS & SERVICE ST.	6,600	6,500	6,800	1.5%	-2.9%
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	2,600	2,600	2,600	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER RETAIL	27,500	27,400	27,100	0.4%	1.5%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	12,250	12,100	12,550	1.2%	-2.4%
FINANCE	6,500	6,500	6,700	0.0%	-3.0%
BANKING	4,100	4,100	4,200	0.0%	-2.4%
OTHER FINANCE	2,400	2,400	2,500	0.0%	-4.0%
INSURANCE	3,900	3,800	4,000	2.6%	-2.5%
REAL ESTATE	1,850	1,800	1,850	2.8%	0.0%
SERVICES	65,900	65,100	64,300	1.2%	2.5%
LODGING	4,400	4,400	4,300	0.0%	2.3%
HEALTH SERVICES	27,800	27,200	27,100	2.2%	2.6%
NURSING CARE & HOSPITALS	20,200	19,800	20,000	2.0%	1.0%
OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES	7,600	7,400	7,100	2.7%	7.0%
OTHER SERVICES	33,700	33,500	32,900	0.6%	2.4%
GOVERNMENT	65,700	67,100	64,800	-2.1%	1.4%
FEDERAL	10,600	10,400	10,400	1.9%	1.9%
STATE GOVERNMENT	19,000	20,300	18,700	-6.4%	1.6%
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	11,500	13,200	11,300	-12.9%	1.8%
OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,100	7,400	5.6%	1.4%
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,100	36,400	35,700	-0.8%	1.1%
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	16,300	18,400	16,000	-11.4%	1.9%
OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT	19,800	18,000	19,700	10.0%	0.5%

NONAGRICULTURAL
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

I N D U S T R I E S =====	CURRENT MONTH =====	PREVIOUS MONTH =====	ONE YEAR AGO =====	CHANGE FROM:	
				LAST MONTH =====	LAST YEAR =====
FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA =====	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
TOTAL	74,550	76,000	72,050	-1.9%	3.5%
MINING CONSTRUCTION	4,000	3,500	3,800	14.3%	5.3%
MANUFACTURING	5,150	5,200	4,950	-1.0%	4.0%
DURABLE GOODS	2,300	2,300	2,200	0.0%	4.5%
NONDURABLE GOODS	2,850	2,900	2,750	-1.7%	3.6%
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	4,900	4,800	4,600	2.1%	6.5%
TRADE	22,000	22,100	21,400	-0.5%	2.8%
WHOLESALE TRADE	7,000	6,900	6,700	1.4%	4.5%
RETAIL TRADE	15,000	15,200	14,700	-1.3%	2.0%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	4,500	4,500	4,500	0.0%	0.0%
SERVICES	20,300	21,200	19,500	-4.2%	4.1%
GOVERNMENT	13,700	14,700	13,300	-6.8%	3.0%
FEDERAL	2,100	2,100	2,100	0.0%	0.0%
STATE & LOCAL	11,600	12,600	11,200	-7.9%	3.6%
GRAND FORKS MSA =====					
TOTAL	30,200	31,250	29,800	-3.4%	1.3%
MINING & CONSTRUCTION	1,500	1,350	1,550	11.1%	-3.2%
MANUFACTURING	1,650	1,700	1,800	-2.9%	-8.3%
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,650	0.0%	0.0%
TRADE	8,850	8,850	8,550	0.0%	3.5%
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,550	1,550	1,550	0.0%	0.0%
RETAIL TRADE	7,300	7,300	7,000	0.0%	4.3%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,150	1,100	1,150	4.5%	0.0%
SERVICES	6,900	6,900	6,800	0.0%	1.5%
GOVERNMENT	8,500	9,700	8,300	-12.4%	2.4%
BISMARCK MSA =====					
TOTAL	39,250	38,900	37,850	0.9%	3.7%
MINING	200	200	200	0.0%	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	1,700	1,550	1,750	9.7%	-2.9%
MANUFACTURING	2,300	2,200	2,100	4.5%	9.5%
TRANS., COMM. & UTILITIES	2,700	2,700	2,700	0.0%	0.0%
TRADE	10,500	10,300	10,000	1.9%	5.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	2,200	2,100	2,200	4.8%	0.0%
RETAIL TRADE	8,300	8,200	7,800	1.2%	6.4%
FINANCE, INS. & REAL ESTATE	1,550	1,550	1,600	0.0%	-3.1%
SERVICES	11,600	11,600	10,800	0.0%	7.4%
GOVERNMENT	8,700	8,800	8,700	-1.1%	0.0%

LABOR FORCE
NORTH DAKOTA AND MSA'S

				Percent Change From	
	June 1989 =====	May 1989 =====	June 1988 =====	May 1989 =====	June 1988 =====
UNITED STATES (In Thousands)					
Labor Force	125,768	125,283	123,209	0.4%	2.1%
Employment	119,207	118,888	116,686	0.3%	2.2%
Unemployment	6,561	6,395	6,523	2.6%	0.6%
Unemployment Rate	5.2%	5.1%	5.3%	xxx	xxx
NORTH DAKOTA					
Labor Force	340,340	328,820	336,640	3.5%	1.1%
Employment	324,980	316,650	320,350	2.6%	1.4%
Unemployment	15,360	12,170	16,290	26.2%	-5.7%
Unemployment Rate	4.5%	3.7%	4.8%	xxx	xxx
FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA					
Labor Force	86,340	86,100	83,820	0.3%	3.0%
Employment	83,900	83,880	81,240	0.0%	3.3%
Unemployment	2,440	2,220	2,580	9.9%	-5.4%
Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.6%	3.1%	xxx	xxx
GRAND FORKS MSA					
Labor Force	35,370	35,610	34,850	-0.7%	1.5%
Employment	33,820	34,310	33,220	-1.4%	1.8%
Unemployment	1,550	1,300	1,630	19.2%	-4.9%
Unemployment Rate	4.4%	3.6%	4.7%	xxx	xxx
BISMARCK MSA					
Labor Force	47,690	46,020	45,850	3.6%	4.0%
Employment	45,440	44,380	43,590	2.4%	4.2%
Unemployment	2,250	1,640	2,260	37.2%	-0.4%
Unemployment Rate	4.7%	3.6%	4.9%	xxx	xxx

U. S. data seasonally adjusted, other data not seasonally adjusted.

The Fargo-Moorhead Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) includes Cass and Clay Counties; the Grand Forks MSA includes Grand Forks County; and the Bismarck MSA includes Burleigh and Morton Counties.

BORDERING STATE LABOR FORCE COMPARISONS

MAY 1989
(In Thousands)

	NORTH DAKOTA	SOUTH DAKOTA	MINNESOTA	MONTANA
Labor Force	328.9	366.8	2,312.5	402.5
Employment	316.7	353.1	2,212.3	380.4
Unemployment	12.2	13.7	100.2	22.1
Unemployment Rate	3.7%	3.7%	4.3%	5.5%

UNITED STATES

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Manufacturing	428.04	426.18	418.59	41.0	40.9	41.2	10.44	10.42	10.16
Durable Goods	456.35	454.01	448.98	41.6	41.5	42.0	10.97	10.94	10.69
Nondurable Goods	389.94	388.17	377.48	40.2	40.1	40.2	9.70	9.68	9.39

NORTH DAKOTA

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Manufacturing	359.96	356.40	328.05	40.4	40.0	39.1	8.91	8.91	8.39
Durable Goods	398.85	388.74	358.07	43.4	42.3	41.3	9.19	9.19	8.67
Nondurable Goods	321.38	322.98	300.88	37.5	37.6	37.1	8.57	8.59	8.11
Food & Kindred	326.98	336.26	318.75	39.3	39.7	39.4	8.32	8.47	8.09
Printing and Publishing	279.86	281.39	275.99	31.2	31.3	30.7	8.97	8.99	8.99

FARGO-MOORHEAD MSA

MANUFACTURING HOURS AND EARNINGS

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Manufacturing	346.23	328.59	329.67	39.3	37.9	39.2	8.81	8.67	8.41
Durable Goods	369.41	333.76	323.19	41.6	38.9	39.9	8.88	8.58	8.10
Nondurable Goods	326.38	324.63	335.43	37.3	37.1	38.6	8.75	8.75	8.69

U. S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1982-84=100)

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

ITEM	Annual Average 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From	
					May 1989	June 1988
All Items	118.3	124.1	123.8	118.0	0.2%	5.2%
Food & Beverage	118.2	124.9	124.9	117.6	0.0%	6.2%
Housing	118.5	122.9	122.1	118.6	0.7%	3.6%
Apparel & Upkeep	115.4	117.8	120.4	114.6	-2.2%	2.8%
Transportation	108.7	115.9	116.0	108.5	-0.1%	6.8%
Medical Care	138.6	148.5	147.5	138.2	0.7%	7.5%
Entertainment	120.3	126.2	125.5	120.1	0.6%	5.1%

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

UNITED STATES AVERAGE

ITEM	Annual Average 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	Percent Change From	
					May 1989	June 1988
All Commodities	106.9	112.8	113.1	107.2	-0.3%	5.2%
Farm Products & Processed Foods and Feeds	110.0	115.2	116.9	111.2	-1.5%	3.6%
Industrial Commodities	106.3	112.3	112.4	106.4	-0.1%	5.5%

LABOR FORCE - BY COUNTY - BY REGION

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			RATE	
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989
Divide	1,449	1,324	1,593	1,408	1,288	1,559	41	36	34	2.8%	2.7%
McKenzie	2,968	2,889	3,002	2,841	2,810	2,858	127	79	144	4.3%	2.7%
Williams	12,120	11,468	12,039	11,552	11,025	11,359	567	443	680	4.7%	3.9%
REGION 1	16,537	15,681	16,634	15,802	15,123	15,776	735	558	858	4.4%	3.6%
Bottineau	3,721	3,557	3,775	3,534	3,391	3,585	187	166	190	5.0%	4.7%
Burke	1,217	1,265	1,301	1,157	1,207	1,225	60	58	76	4.9%	4.6%
McHenry	2,538	2,472	2,691	2,268	2,225	2,419	270	247	272	10.6%	10.0%
Mountain	3,321	3,273	3,412	3,074	3,077	3,143	247	196	269	7.4%	6.0%
Pierce	2,602	2,410	2,735	2,525	2,335	2,651	77	75	84	3.0%	3.1%
Renville	1,235	1,226	1,229	1,171	1,172	1,182	64	54	47	5.2%	4.4%
Ward	27,502	26,029	27,388	26,229	24,951	25,995	1,273	1,078	1,393	4.6%	4.1%
REGION 2	42,136	40,232	42,531	39,958	38,358	40,200	2,178	1,874	2,331	5.2%	4.7%
Benson	4,597	4,309	3,728	4,296	4,084	3,474	301	225	254	6.5%	5.2%
Cavalier	2,872	2,746	2,825	2,716	2,594	2,690	156	152	135	5.4%	5.5%
Eddy	1,520	1,417	1,552	1,424	1,334	1,433	96	83	119	6.3%	5.9%
Ramsey	6,821	6,537	6,935	6,574	6,293	6,641	247	244	294	3.6%	3.7%
Rolette	4,378	4,183	4,834	3,440	3,541	3,672	938	642	1,162	21.4%	15.3%
Towner	1,700	1,623	1,814	1,654	1,587	1,760	46	36	54	2.7%	2.2%
REGION 3	21,888	20,815	21,688	20,104	19,433	19,670	1,784	1,382	2,018	8.2%	6.6%
Grand Forks	35,367	35,603	34,847	33,822	34,307	33,222	1,545	1,296	1,625	4.4%	3.6%
Nelson	1,953	1,867	2,028	1,865	1,784	1,935	88	83	93	4.5%	4.4%
Pembina	5,843	5,547	5,534	5,320	5,143	5,126	523	404	408	9.0%	7.3%
Walsh	8,241	7,899	8,401	7,790	7,553	7,974	451	346	427	5.5%	4.4%
REGION 4	51,404	50,916	50,810	48,797	48,787	48,257	2,607	2,129	2,553	5.1%	4.2%
Cass	61,256	60,968	58,735	59,836	59,773	57,175	1,420	1,195	1,560	2.3%	2.0%
Ransom	2,912	2,756	2,904	2,844	2,698	2,811	68	58	93	2.3%	2.1%
Richland	9,009	8,428	9,220	8,646	8,176	8,784	363	252	436	4.0%	3.0%
Sargent	3,005	2,792	2,888	2,912	2,720	2,818	93	72	70	7.1%	2.6%
Steele	1,213	1,127	1,42	1,159	1,085	1,201	54	42	41	4.5%	3.7%
Trail	4,725	4,491	4,650	4,526	4,315	4,442	199	176	208	4.2%	3.9%
REGION 5	82,120	80,562	79,639	79,923	78,167	77,231	2,197	1,795	2,408	2.7%	2.2%

LABOR FORCE - BY COUNTY - BY REGION

	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			RATE		
	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	June 1988
Barnes	5,699	5,502	6,064	5,482	5,305	5,815	217	197	249	3.8%	3.6%	4.1%
Dickey	3,177	3,007	3,350	2,924	2,924	3,217	88	83	133	2.8%	2.8%	4.0%
Foster	2,295	2,212	2,249	2,217	2,141	2,154	78	71	95	3.4%	3.2%	4.2%
Griggs	1,733	1,604	1,672	1,681	1,553	1,628	52	51	44	3.0%	3.2%	2.6%
La Moure	2,408	2,339	2,473	2,328	2,275	2,395	80	64	78	3.3%	2.7%	3.2%
Logan	1,594	1,514	1,586	1,560	1,478	1,529	34	36	57	2.1%	2.4%	3.6%
McIntosh	2,477	2,300	2,432	2,418	2,265	2,375	59	35	57	2.4%	1.5%	2.3%
Stutsman	12,881	12,415	12,672	12,463	12,030	12,212	418	385	460	3.2%	3.1%	3.6%
Wells	2,880	2,799	2,982	2,703	2,631	2,792	177	168	190	6.1%	6.0%	6.4%
REGION 6	35,144	33,692	35,480	33,941	32,602	34,117	1,203	1,090	1,363	3.4%	3.2%	3.8%
Burleigh	34,738	33,591	33,425	33,208	32,431	31,854	1,530	1,160	1,571	4.4%	3.5%	4.7%
Emmons	2,304	2,071	2,338	2,193	1,984	2,237	111	87	101	4.8%	4.2%	4.3%
Grant	1,915	1,757	1,997	1,811	1,693	1,908	104	64	89	5.4%	3.6%	5.3%
Kidder	1,666	1,600	1,614	1,559	1,499	1,528	107	101	86	6.4%	6.3%	5.3%
McLean	4,559	4,543	4,836	4,258	4,349	4,490	301	194	346	6.6%	4.3%	7.2%
Mercer	6,308	5,977	6,266	5,880	5,722	5,838	428	255	428	6.8%	4.3%	6.8%
Morton	12,950	12,423	12,424	12,231	11,945	11,732	719	478	692	5.6%	3.8%	5.6%
Oliver	1,360	1,349	1,336	1,292	1,307	1,255	68	42	81	5.0%	3.1%	6.1%
Sheridan	1,233	1,166	1,276	1,179	1,112	1,207	54	54	69	4.4%	4.6%	5.4%
Sioux	1,265	1,179	1,248	1,032	1,099	1,049	233	80	199	18.4%	6.8%	15.9%
REGION 7	68,298	65,656	66,760	64,643	63,141	63,098	3,655	2,515	3,662	5.4%	3.8%	5.5%
Adams	1,760	1,668	1,786	1,716	1,624	1,743	44	44	43	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%
Billings	1,157	900	1,162	1,123	872	1,128	34	28	34	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%
Bowman	2,220	2,112	2,286	2,163	2,056	2,211	57	56	75	2.6%	2.7%	3.3%
Dunn	1,732	1,654	1,797	1,589	1,528	1,627	143	126	170	8.3%	7.6%	9.5%
Golden Valley	1,201	1,137	1,125	1,172	1,105	1,085	29	32	40	2.4%	2.8%	3.6%
Hettinger	1,887	1,737	1,962	1,804	1,682	1,872	83	55	90	4.4%	3.2%	4.6%
Slope	509	469	520	476	449	483	33	20	37	6.5%	4.3%	7.1%
Stark	12,340	11,595	12,467	11,767	11,127	11,854	573	468	613	4.6%	4.0%	4.9%
REGION 8	22,806	21,272	23,105	21,810	20,443	22,003	996	829	1,102	4.4%	3.9%	4.8%
STATE TOTAL	340,332	328,828	336,643	324,976	316,654	320,350	15,356	12,174	16,293	4.5%	3.7%	4.8%

DEFINITIONS

EMPLOYED: A count of individuals 16 years of age or older who worked for pay any time during the week which includes the 12th of the month or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-operated enterprise. Members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States are included in the U.S. totals, but are excluded from the North Dakota and MSA counts.

UNEMPLOYED: Includes all individuals who did not work during the survey week, but were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had looked for jobs within the preceding four weeks.

LABOR FORCE: The sum of the employed and the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The number of unemployed as a percent of the total labor force.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: A monthly statistical measure of the average change in prices in a fixed market basket of goods and services. Though the CPI is often called the "Cost of Living Index," it measures only price change, which is just one of several important factors affecting living costs. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX: This index measures the average changes in prices received in primary markets of the United States by producers of commodities in all states of processing. The index is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: An estimate of all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work.

JOB SERVICE OFFICE LOCATIONS

BISMARCK

216 Second Street
Phone: 224-2880

DEVILS LAKE

301 S. College Drive
Phone: 662-2181

DICKINSON

66 Osborn Drive
Phone: 227-2361

FARGO

1350 32nd Street S.
Phone: 237-7113

GRAND FORKS

2016 S. Washington
Phone: 777-3711

GRAFTON

728 Hill Avenue S.
Phone: 352-2202

JAMESTOWN

429 Second St. S.W.
Phone: 251-2256

MANDAN

501 First Street N.W.
Phone: 663-6461

MINOT

3416 N. Broadway
Phone: 852-2164

VALLEY CITY

2425 W. Main
Phone: 845-7261

WAHPETON

524 Second Avenue N.
Phone: 671-2711

WILLISTON

422 First Ave. W.
Phone: 572-7771

BEULAH

119 E. Main
Phone: 873-5607

ROLLA

103 E. Main
Phone: 477-5631

NDSU--FARGO

Job Information and
Placement Center
211 Ceres Hall
Phone: 237-7111

NEW TOWN

Tribal Administration
Building
Phone: 627-4390

UND-GRAND FORKS

Room 141
McCannel Hall
Phone: 777-3904

Job Service North Dakota
Research and Statistics
1000 East Divide
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Bismarck, North Dakota 58502

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